

Black Moses: the DNA evidence

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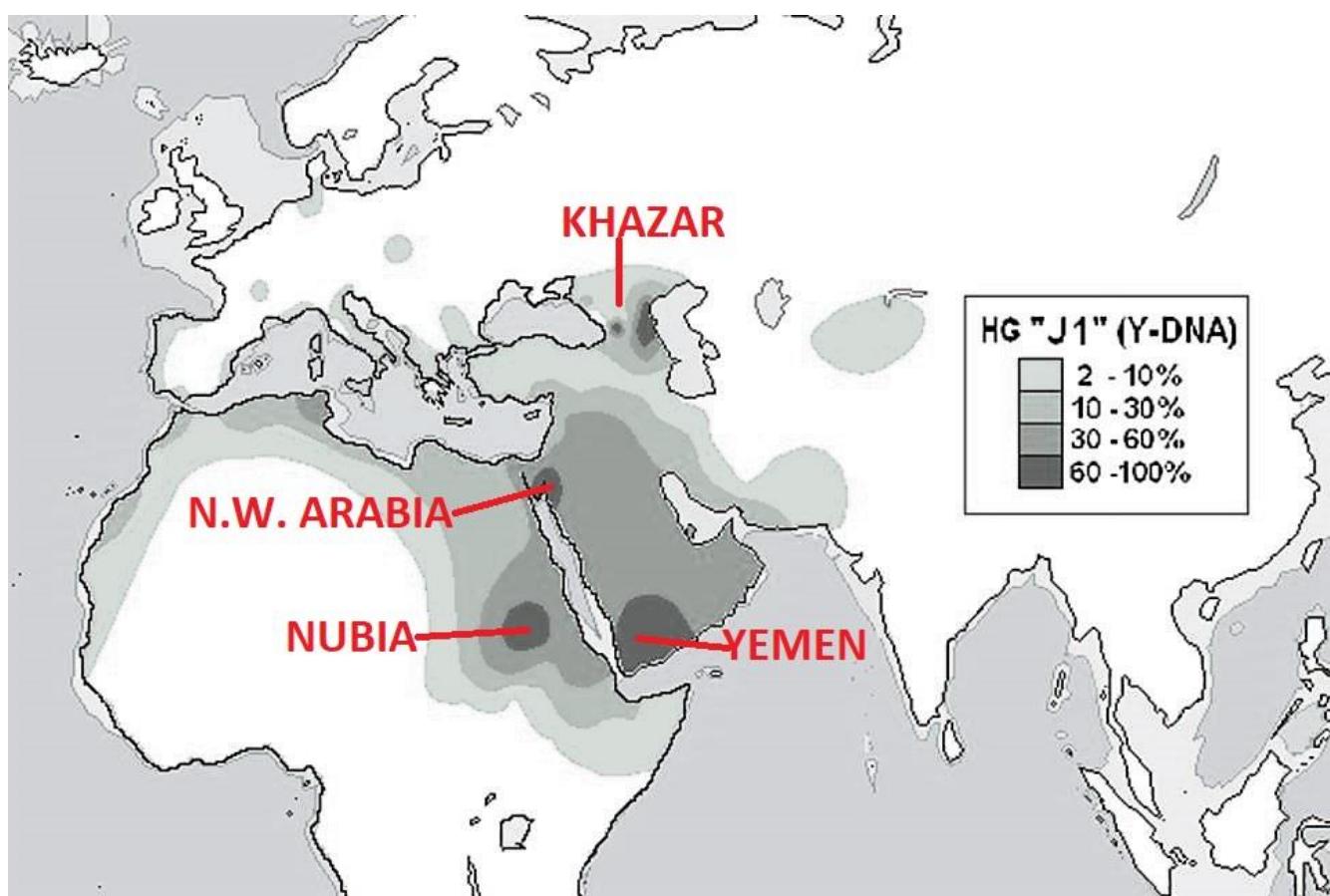
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This is a summary of my forthcoming work on the early history of the Hebrew.

In my August 2015 paper, *Nubian Moses, Ethiopian/Eritrean Exodus, Arabian Solomon*, I stated that it would be interesting to see if DNA evidence supported the hypothesis that Moses and his Hebrew people were from Nubia. This indeed appears to be the case.

There is a patrilineal DNA marker (Haplogroup J1-M267 (Y Chromosome). known as the Kohenin/Cohen/Aaron or Jewish priestly gene. It occurs only in 5% of Jews as a whole but in 45% of Ashkenazi priests and 53% of Sephardi priests. Below is a map showing its geographical distribution. It is believed to stem from Aaron, the brother of Moses, or Zadok, high priest of Solomon. This indicates that Jewish priests were originally from a pagan black African priesthood centred in Kush, which is usually referred to as part of Nubia, but converted in West Arabia to the Israelite religion of Abraham, which they subsequently dominated.



Adapted from Di Giacomo, F.; Luca, F.; Popa, L. O.; Akar, N.; Anagnou, N.; Banyko, J.; Brdicka, R.; Barbujani, G.; et al. (2004). "Y chromosomal haplogroup J as a signature of the post-neolithic colonization of Europe". *Human Genetics*. **115** (5): 357–371. [doi:10.1007/s00439-004-1168-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s00439-004-1168-9). PMID 15322918.

It seems that the Hebrew Old Testament is dealing with two entirely different peoples. The first are Middle Eastern Semitic-speaking Israelites and the second, black African Cushitic-speaking Hebrew.

The Israelites were twelve tribes who took their names from the sons of Jacob (aka Israel), the grandson of the Patriarch Abraham. The Hebrew people are portrayed as Abraham's people and he himself is called Abraham the Hebrew. However, it is probable that this was a later fabrication. The oldest surviving inscriptions mentioning Hebrew (ca.800 BC at Adi Kaweh, Ethiopia) refer to them as "black." In addition, the Christian missionary Martin Flad discovered that the Ethiopian Beta Israel ("Falasha") recited Hebrew prayers in the Cushitic Agaw language, which they no longer understood¹

The Hebrew Old Testament states Abraham lived in the Sumerian city of Ur in what is now Iraq and his father was a maker of idols. God rewarded Abraham for his faith by granting him the land of Canaan, where he led his people in an epic journey late in life. Although Abraham was raised in a city, his people were nomadic pastoralists. Abraham's son, Isaac, was the ancestor of the Israelites/Jews, while Ishmael, Isaac's half-brother, was the ancestor of the Arabs. God made a covenant with Abraham, which is acknowledged by ritual circumcision. God promised to guide and protect his people and make them a great nation if they set an example to the world that would convince other people that their monotheism was the true faith. Israelite society was governed by divine laws inherited from God's relations with Adam, Noah, and Abraham.

The story of Abraham appears to have some historical basis, even though the original Hebrew text, which didn't use vowels, referred to R (an unnamed city) not Ur. A Canaanite "pre-Hyksos Asiatic" kingdom was established in the Egyptian eastern Nile Delta between about 1800 and 1720 BC, as a result of nomadic Canaanites pressing towards the Nile to escape deteriorating pastures. Isaac's son, Jacob, favoured his son, Joseph, whom his jealous brothers sold into slavery. However, Joseph became a highly respected Egyptian official and arranged for his family, numbering only seventy and suffering from famine, to move to Goshen, on the borderland of ancient Egypt, just east of the Nile Delta. Eventually, Joseph's people fell from favour [Exodus 1:8] and the Israelites remaining in Canaan may have been scattered by Pharaoh Merneptah (ca.1213-1203 BC). A commemorative stele records that I.si.rí.ar, a nomadic people in Canaan, were "no more" [Bard 1999: 460]². Many scholars believe that I.si.rí.ar is the earliest mention of Israelites. It is highly likely that the Israelites would have fled to safer territory in West Arabia where they have already been established. The prophet Ezekiel referred to Canaan (Palestine) as the Promised Land of Jacob. Islamic traditions indicate an extremely powerful Abrahamic tradition in West Arabia. Arabs revere Abraham as

¹ Flad, Martin [1869] *The Falasha of Abyssinia*, London, 60 Jahre in der Mission unter den Falaschas ("Sixty Years as a Missionary Among the Falasha"), Giessen and Basel, 1922; Leslau, Wolf [1951] *Falasha Anthology* Yale University Press page xxi

² Bard, Kathryn A. (ed.) [1999] *Encyclopedia of the Archaeology of Ancient Egypt* London & New York: Routledge

their ancestor through his son Ishmael. This paper argues that the twelve tribes of Israel were already settled in West Arabia before the Exodus.

The second people were the Hebrew, black pagan Nubians led out of Africa by Moses, who had been converted to the religion of YHWH in West Arabia.

Taking into account the black African Nubian origin of the Hebrew, I have listed below what may have been the sequence of events from their captivity in Egypt until the establishment of the Jewish Second Temple in Palestine during 5th century BC Persian rule.

.CHRONOLOGY

- Abraham's people (referred here as Israelites) migrate to the Egyptian Eastern Delta. Good relations established by Joseph with the Egyptians deteriorate around the time of the Hyksos invasion and the Egyptians later invade Canaan (Palestine), ousting Israelites.
- The Egyptians penetrate Nubia first as traders then later (ca.1650 BC) as colonisers, partly as a reprisal for the Nubian alliance with the Hyksos
- The Egyptians enslave the Hebrew, a northern Nubian, Cushitic speaking people, ca. 1630 BC, for 430 years as gold miners in Nubia and the eastern mountains. They are policed by the Medjay, a paramilitary force of Nubian origin and probable immediate neighbours to the Hebrew.
- Moses, from the Hebrew Nubian pagan priestly family, is raised as an assimilated Egyptian ca.1250 BC. He flees to Midian in West Arabia after killing an Egyptian overseer.
- Moses marries the daughter of the Midian leader Jethro, a prominent monotheist, and converts to the religion of YHWH.
- Moses returns to Nubia during the regional crises as the Bronze Age states collapse or are severely, weakened, particularly by earthquakes and volcanic activity, ca 1170 BC.
- The Medjay disappear, which means they probably rebelled in support of the Hebrew Exodus from Nubia to Yemen via Ethiopia. Gold mining ceases.
- A mass migration takes place during the formation of a temporary land bridge at the shallow southern end of the Sea Red
- The Hebrew rendezvous in Yemen, where Moses originally converted, but are forced to accept YHWH, probably with Midian/Medjay assistance. This implies the original religion of YHWH was not Hebrew but south west Arabian.
- The Hebrew quit Midian and march north against Canaan in West Arabia.
- Moses dies before the Hebrew invade Canaan but Joshua eventually conquers Canaan after several setbacks.
- The Hebrew and Canaanites intermarry to become Israelites. However, it is probable that the area was already Israelite and occupied by the twelve tribes. The Nubians lose their Nubian

language and adopt the Canaanite language, which is then called Hebrew. The priesthood remains Nubian but the social structure (twelve tribes) probably comes from the Canaanites. Abraham seems to have been a substantial historical figure associated with the pre-Hyksos Canaanite settlement in the Egyptian Delta. It is likely that the Nubians adopt Canaanite genealogy from Abraham and accept the clumsy fabrication that Moses was his descendant. YHWH is declared to be the real name of the god who spoke to Abraham. YHWH monotheism must have been very close to the religion of Abraham.

- A powerful united kingdom of Judah and Israel is created in West Arabia under David and Solomon (ca.1000-925 BC) by controlling the Sheban trade routes and taking advantage of the temporary absence of Egyptian and Assyrian imperial powers. The First Temple is built in Jerusalem. A hybrid Sheban-Israelite state (probably D'mt) is created in northern Ethiopia.
- The kingdom splits after Solomon's death. Israel and its Samaritan religion prosper while Judah declines. Three of today's four surviving Samaritan families have the Kohenin DNA marker.
- In 722/1 BC, Israel is destroyed by Assyria. A significant number of Hebrew of Nubian origin are deported to the area between the Caspian and Black Seas, while others flee to Ethiopia to augment the Beta Israel, whose present priests, however, do not possess the Kohenin DNA marker, which may indicate they are descendants of the original adherents of YHWH. The Lemba of southern Africa, who have a high percentage of Kohenein DNA, may be descendants of pagan Nubians who did not convert to YHWH. The DNA evidence seems partly to support the Khazar hypothesis that a significant percentage of modern Jews are of Turkic origin. It is probable that the Khazar conversion to Judaism (ca. AD 650) was facilitated by Jewish priests of Nubian descent.
- Solomon's Nubian origin Zadokite high priesthood, which disappeared for three hundred years, re-establishes itself under Hilkiah, who "discovers" the Book of Deuteronomy in the Temple. This expands the law of Moses (Torah) from forty to several hundred laws (eventually 613 under Ezra), considerably strengthening central control of the Temple priesthood.
- King Josiah of Judah (ca.640-609 BC), incited by Hilkiah, eradicates surviving elements of the Samaritans and imposes totalitarian YHWH-ism
- YHWH-ism falters after Josiah and the Babylonians destroy Judah in 586 BC, deporting its leadership to Babylon. Most Hebrew and Israelites remain in West Arabia and Yemen.
- In exile, the Judeans (Jews) assist the Persians conquer the Babylonians ca. 539 BC and are rewarded with settlement and control of present day Jerusalem and its surroundings (Yehud Medinata).

- In Babylon and Yehud Medinata, the Jewish priesthood reforms the religion of YHWH, obliterating any record of its black Nubian priestly origin and the location of the Israelite kingdoms in West Arabia. Judaism is now portrayed as the Middle Eastern religion of a Middle Eastern people with a Middle Eastern history in Palestine. The population is increased by conversions, sometimes forced (under the Hasmoneans), of Middle Eastern and other peoples. Ezra, “the father of modern Judaism” completes his ancestor Hilkiah’s revisionism and canonises the Hebrew Old Testament, part of which he writes himself. A Jewish authoritarian legalistic theocracy is created under Persian rule, free from royal Davidic interference. Although Ezra’s group succeeded in transforming the Israelite religion to modern Judaism, the historical narrative is deeply flawed and, according to Maimonides, Ezra’s form of the Torah was challenged by Jesus Christ, which justified his execution³. The Abrahamic religion in Arabia, no longer controlled by a highly nepotistic close-knit priesthood of Nubian origin, resurrects as Islam.

³ Moses Maimonides *Epistle to Yemen* ca. AD 1172

